

9 FAM PART IV Appendix C, BOLIVIA

(TL:VISA-302; 08-06-2001)

RECIPROCITY

(TL:VISA-299; 07-30-2001)

Class	Fee	No. Applications	Validity
A-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
A-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
A-3 [1]	NONE	MULTIPLE	12 MONTHS
B-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
B-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
B-1/B-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
C-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
C-1/D	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
C-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	12 MONTHS
C-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
D	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
E-1 [2]	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
E-2 [2]	NONE	ONE	3 MONTHS
F-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
F-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
G-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
G-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
G-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
G-5 [1]	NONE	MULTIPLE	12 MONTHS
H-1B	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-1C	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-2A	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-2B	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
I	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
J-1 [4]	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
J-2 [4]	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
K-1	NONE	ONE	6 MONTHS
K-2	NONE	ONE	6 MONTHS
K-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
K-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
L-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
L-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
M-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
M-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
N-8	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
N-9	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
NATO 1-7	N/A	N/A	N/A
O-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
O-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
O-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]

P-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
P-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
P-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
P-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
Q-1 [6]	NONE	MULTIPLE	15 MONTHS [3]
R-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
R-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
S-5 [7]	NONE	ONE	1 MONTH
S-6 [7]	NONE	ONE	1 MONTH
S-7 [7]	NONE	ONE	1 MONTH
TD [5]	N/A	N/A	N/A
V-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
V-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS [8]
V-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS [8]

SPECIAL CLEARANCE AND ISSUANCE PROCEDURES

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

None.

DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS

Police Record

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

For Residents of Bolivia

Available. A Certificado de Buena Conducta or Certificado de Antecedentes is obtainable upon application through an attorney from Direccion de Investigacion Nacional, Calle Sucre entre Junin y Bolivar, La Paz. It is a negative certificate stating that the individual has not been arrested, and it is available to Bolivians and foreigners. These certificates are valid for six months from the date of issue.

For Former Residents

Unavailable.

Prison Record

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

Available. Although prison records are not complete, they are usually available to residents and former residents in cases of persons who have been imprisoned. A Prison Record is obtainable from Jefe de Policia de Seguridad in same manner as Police Record.

Military Record

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

Unavailable.

Birth Certificate

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

Available. Birth certificates are obtained from the proper Registro Civil (Civil Registry Office) of the district in which the person was born. Certificates bear the signature and seal of the official of the Civil Registry. A person of any sex, religion, or nationality may obtain a birth certificate from the Registro Civil where one resides, or from the Direccion General de Registro Civil in La Paz, which maintains records for the whole country. The Registro Civil (Civil Registry) was established in 1940 under the law dated November 26, 1898 and the Supreme Decree of July 3, 1943. According to the Supreme Decree of April 5, 1945, anyone born before 1940 could have the birth entered in the record of the Registro Civil by presenting, after a legal procedure, the petition to the judge. The former Oficina Municipal de Estadistica (Municipal Statistical Office), established before the Registro Civil for the registration of all births and located in La Paz, was closed in 1940. The fee varies with the locality; the fee stamp is affixed to the certificate.

Baptismal Certificate

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

Available. Persons born before the establishment of the Civil Registry Offices in 1940 may present baptismal certificates (Certificado de Bautismo) issued by the officials of the respective church or Parroco de Diocesis (Diocese Priest). These documents are considered legal evidence of birth in Bolivia. All births subsequent to the establishment of the Civil Registry must be first registered at that office. The birth certificate, issued by the Civil Registry, may also be used to obtain a baptismal certificate that is not considered to be an official government document.

Marriage Certificate

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

A marriage certificate is available to all persons married in Bolivia, and is obtainable from the office of Civil Registry of the place of marriage. Evidence of a legal marriage ceremony before a Civil Registry may be in the form of a certificate containing the names of the contracting parties, and the date and place of marriage. It may also be in the form of a small booklet (Libreta de Familia) containing a record of the marriage, and additional spaces for the inscription of births and deaths.

Divorce Certificate

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

Available. No specific form is prescribed, but certified copies of a final divorce decree may be obtained from the Juez de Partido (Judge of Party). After the decree is issued, the record of marriage is annulled at the Civil Registry by appropriate notation.

Death Certificate

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

Available. The Certificado de Defuncion may be obtained from the office of the Civil Registry in all cases of death occurring in Bolivia.

Adoption Certificate

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

Available. In order for a foreign prospective adoptive parent to lawfully remove a Bolivian child from that country for purposes of adoption, the person(s) must first obtain a Decree of Adoption, Arrogation (which applies principally in the case of orphans) or Guardianship (Tutela) from the Bolivian Court of Family Justice (Juez de Familia). An award of temporary custody (Tenencia) from the Juvenile Court (Tribunal Tutelar de Menores) is not legally sufficient under Bolivian law to permit removal of the child. Failure to observe the proper procedures could not only frustrate the intended adoption, but could also cause added delays and expense and subject the prospective adoptive parent(s) to civil or administrative sanctions in Bolivia.

In Bolivian orphan petition cases, petitioners and spouses (if married) should be notified that, while the petitions are being processed, they have to follow the correct legal procedures for removing the children from Bolivia in order for the children to obtain immigrant visas after approval of the orphan petitions. Only submission of proof of custody (i.e., a Decree of Adoption, Arrogation or Tutela) awarded by the Family Court of Justice (Juez de Familia) will permit issuance of immigrant visas in Bolivian orphan petition cases.

Other Records

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

Available, if required to determine identity and admissibility.

All residents in Bolivia 19 years of age or over, except tourists and persons under contract of work for a limited time, are required to obtain and be in possession of, at all times, a document of identification (Cedula de Identidad). This document is obtainable from the Policia de Seguridad (Security Police) for a nominal fee and is in the form of a small card which contains the bearer's name, photograph and right thumb print, as well as information as to the bearer's parentage, date and place of birth, civil status and profession. This document must be renewed every five years.

VISA ISSUING POST

(TL:VISA-302 08-06-2001)

La Paz (E) All categories

Address:

APO AA 34032-3220

Telephone:

(La Paz) 591-2-430251

(Cochabamba) 591-4-273166

(Santa Cruz) 591-3-426476

GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERVICED

(TL:VISA-209 09-28-2000)

All of Bolivia.